

The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe

VOLUME XXII, NUMBER 35

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JUNE 15, 1953

Sound Advice

By Walter E. Myer

SOME time ago I read a copy of a letter which was written by Abraham Lincoln to his stepbrother, John D. Johnston. Johnston had asked Lincoln for a loan. Lincoln didn't give him the money but he did give some good advice. He told the stepbrother why he was failing and how he might turn failure into success.

Many people today are failing for similar reasons. Johnston was an idler. He couldn't, or at least *didn't*, organize his time. He wasn't willing to do the little things that he might have done. He depended on outside help, and turned into paths of shiftlessness. Any individual who finds himself hindered by similar weaknesses would do well to resolve to eliminate them. If he is open-minded, he can profit by Abraham Lincoln's letter of advice to his stepbrother:

"Your request for eighty dollars I do not think is best to comply with now. At the various times when I have helped you a little, you have said to me, 'We can get along very well now,' but in a very short time I find you in the same difficulty again. Now, this can only happen by some defect in your conduct.

"What that defect is, I think I know. You are not lazy, and still you are an idler. I doubt whether, since I saw you, you have done a good whole day's work in any one day. You do not very much dislike to work, and still you do not work much, merely because it does not seem to you that you could get much for it. The habit of uselessly wasting time is the whole difficulty; it is vastly important to you and still more so to your children, that you should break the habit. . . .

"You are now in need of money, and what I propose is that you shall go to work 'tooth and nail,' for somebody who will give you money for it. . . . I now promise you that for every dollar you will, between this and the first of May, get for your own labor. . . . I will then give you one other dollar.

"Now, if you will do this, you will soon be out of debt, and, what is better, you will have a habit that will keep you from getting in debt again. But, if I should clear you out of debt, next year you would be just as deep in as ever.

"You say you would almost give your place in heaven for seventy or eighty dollars. Then you value your place in heaven very cheap. . . . You say if I will furnish you the money, you will deed me the land, and, if you don't pay the money back, you will deliver possession. Nonsense! If you can't now live with the land, how will you then live without it? You have always been kind to me, and I do not mean to be unkind to you. On the contrary, if you will but follow my advice, you will find it worth more than eighty times eighty dollars to you."

It will be worth the same amount to anyone, student or adult, who takes this counsel seriously and develops efficient habits of self-management.



Walter E. Myer



AUSTRIA with all its beauty is also a land of trouble and uncertainty. The threat of a new war and the problems of the last one are always with her.

Treaty for Austria?

Small Country Still Awaits Agreement That Would Send Home American, British, French, and Soviet Troops

THE people of Austria received a disappointment late last month. Plans were being made for American, British, French, and Russian representatives to meet in London to try to reach an agreement on removing their countries' troops from Austrian territory. Then, at the last minute, the Russians refused to attend. As a result, the long-standing international deadlock over Austria continues.

Prior to the end of World War II, this small European country was governed as part of Nazi Germany. Today the Austrians have their own government and their nation is in most respects independent. Large numbers of American, British, French, and Russian troops, however, are stationed on Austrian soil and have been there ever since the war. All along, we have been trying to obtain a settlement that would provide for the withdrawal of these forces, but we have been unable to reach agreement with Russia on certain of the problems involved.

When a meeting of the four occupying powers was scheduled for May 27, hopes rose in Austria and elsewhere that a settlement might be near at hand. But nobody was particularly surprised that the conference failed to occur. After all, western represent-

atives had already met the Russians more than 250 times on the Austrian question—with no satisfactory results.

The Austrian deadlock has continued so long that negotiations on this subject hadn't attracted much attention during the last few years. This spring, though, the situation was a little different. Since the death of Joseph Stalin, Russia has been vigorously trying to create the impression that she is willing to end—on reasonable terms—the great world struggle between Soviet and non-Soviet countries. The Austrian situation has come to be widely regarded as a test of whether she means business.

President Eisenhower, speaking several weeks ago about Russia's peace gestures, said: "We welcome every honest act of peace. We care nothing for mere rhetoric. We care only for sincerity of peaceful purpose—attested by deeds. The opportunities for such deeds are many. . . . Even a few . . . clear and specific acts—such as the Soviet Union's signature upon an Austrian treaty . . . would be impressive signs of sincere intent."

It is still possible that an Austrian settlement can be reached in the near future. Nevertheless, Russia's latest

President's New Air Force Goals

Administration and Opposition Debate Whether Eisenhower Program Is Adequate

PRESIDENT Eisenhower recently made some startling comparisons to show the fantastic cost of modern warplanes. The price of a heavy bomber, he pointed out, would provide more than 30 good schools. It would take half a million bushels of wheat, said the President, to pay for a single fighter plane.

Because the aircraft themselves are expensive, and because their upkeep is costly, air defense is one of the biggest items in Uncle Sam's budget. The U. S. Air Force and the aviation branches of our other military services cost billions of dollars each year.

So when top officials in the new Eisenhower administration began looking for ways to cut the costs of government, air defense expenditures were bound to attract their attention. Eventually, when Eisenhower's budget plans were revealed, Air Force leaders complained that their agency was one of the principal victims of the administration's economy drive.

During the year which begins on July 1, President Eisenhower wants the Air Force to spend about 2½ billion dollars less in previously authorized funds, and to get 5 billion dollars less in new appropriations, than former President Truman had recommended. Despite these cuts, our nation's air strength still is *not scheduled to decline*. In fact, it will continue to grow. But, according to present intentions of the Eisenhower administration, it won't grow so large as originally planned.

It is difficult to argue about national defense, because some of the key facts on this subject must be kept secret. Nevertheless, on the basis of such information as is available, many people feel that Eisenhower and his defense chiefs are making a deadly mistake. U. S. Representative Samuel Yorty, a California Democrat, says: "No enemy could do to our Air Force what this

(Continued on page 2)

Missing Issues

Printing plants in Washington, D. C., are again in full operation after a work stoppage of two and a half weeks, and publication of the summer edition of THE AMERICAN OBSERVER is being resumed with this issue.

The strike caused the elimination of the issues dated June 1 and June 8, 1953. As we informed our readers by postcard, subscriptions will automatically be extended to make up for the missing numbers. However, refunds will be made to any subscribers who may request them.

Air Power Question

(Continued from page 1)

administration is threatening to do to it."

Administration leaders reply that our air program is not being cut below the minimum requirements for safety. President Eisenhower, speaking of his defense plan, says:

"This I do assure you: What has been done so carefully, so painstakingly . . . is a sound program. It contemplates in each of the armed forces calculated risks which have been prudently reasoned. And it represents, in my judgment, what is best for our nation's permanent security."

Which side is correct? The citizen who is trying to answer this question for himself needs some further details. He needs such information as can be obtained about our present air power, about the administration's plans, and about the strength of our main opponent—the Soviet Union.

A comparison of Russian and American air strength isn't particularly encouraging. The Soviet Union has an estimated 40,000 military planes, while we have 37,000. About 20,000 of Russia's best planes—probably including 9,000 jets—are reported to be in use, and 20,000 other craft are held in reserve.

Production

During the years just after World War II, the Russians produced military planes far faster than we did. It is reported that in 1948 they built 12 times as many. We boosted our output after the Korean conflict started, and recently attained a rate of 1,000 planes per month. But General Hoyt Vandenberg—retiring U. S. Air Force chief—said not long ago that Soviet aircraft production still equals or surpasses ours.

The Soviet Union turns out some planes of extremely high quality—craft that could cause us real trouble in case of a world war. U. S. civil defense authorities claim that Moscow could now launch a 400-plane bombing raid against our homeland, and that most of her attacking aircraft—many of them carrying atomic explosives—would reach their target cities.

We in turn, would count on raiding Soviet industrial centers if a world

conflict occurred. The backbone of our long-range bomber fleet is the huge B-36—a 3½-million-dollar craft famous for its long range, its high altitude of operation, and its ability to carry heavy loads. But the B-36 is untested in battle, and many authorities think maybe it isn't fast enough to cope with the new jet fighters that it would encounter over Russia.

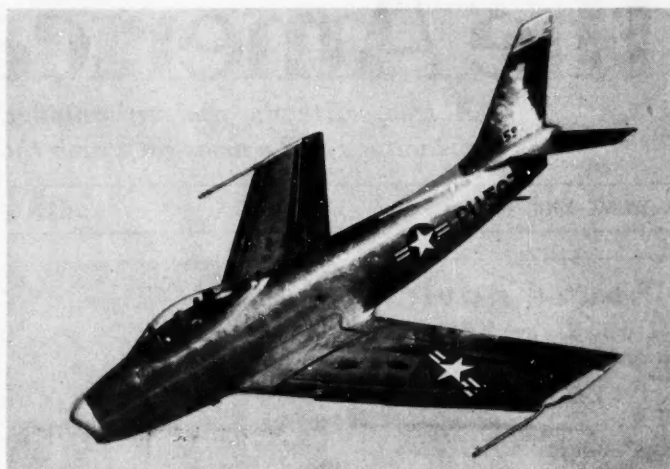
Our most modern bomber that has been produced in quantity is the B-47 Stratojet. We possess probably a few hundred of these planes. Stratojets have crossed the Atlantic at average speeds of more than 550 miles per hour, but still their range is quite limited when compared with that of the B-36. For effective use of the swift B-47 Stratojet, in case of a war against Russia, we and our allies would need to hold and defend air bases reasonably close to Soviet territory. Otherwise the Stratojet couldn't penetrate far enough inside Russia's borders and return.

Not all our 37,000 military planes belong to the Air Force. The Navy and the Marine Corps hold about 13,000, and there are about 3,000—mainly helicopters and light observation craft—in Army hands. This leaves the Air Force 21,000—of which about 16,000 are in active use and the rest in storage.

Several thousand of the Air Force's first-line planes are organized into units called "wings." These units vary in size, according to the jobs they perform. A heavy bomber wing has 30 planes; a fighter wing has 75. Our Air Force has set up 103 combat and transport wings, but not all these are at top strength. We are a long way, unfortunately, from having our forces fully equipped with up-to-date planes. In some cases we still depend heavily on World War II models.

It can be readily seen that when President Eisenhower took office he faced a serious problem. Russia's air fleet was reportedly larger than ours, and growing more rapidly. Yet air defense was costing us a tremendous amount, and the President was under severe pressure to reduce federal expenditures in every possible way.

Here is what Mr. Eisenhower and



THE ROAR of the F-86 Sabre Jets across Korean skies is a welcome sound to United Nations' forces in the Far East. The 600-mile-an-hour fighter planes have gone against the best craft which the Reds have put in the air.

his Defense Secretary—Charles Wilson—decided to do:

They ordered a thorough study of this nation's military needs—a study which undoubtedly will require many months. Pending the finish of that investigation, they will hold back on those parts of the air defense program which they do not now consider absolutely vital.

As we have already noted, they have cut away several billion dollars from Air Force expenditures as proposed by the Truman administration. Mr. Truman recommended the building of a 143-wing Air Force by the middle of 1955. Eisenhower and Wilson say we are to have 120 wings by that time. They don't want to build more unless detailed studies convince them that more will be necessary.

More Combat Planes

The cuts in planned Air Force expansion are to be made, so says the Defense Department, where they will have the least effect on our actual fighting strength. According to Department estimates, the Air Force is to get 1,075 fewer planes during the next 2½ years than originally planned, but this reduction will be in non-combat types of craft—transports, trainers, and such. During this same period, Eisenhower's co-workers plan to buy about 75 more combat planes than the Truman administration rec-

ommended. These facts are the basis for Defense Secretary Wilson's statements that we are going to get more defense for less money.

Another way in which Wilson plans to save money—for the next year or two at least—is by refusing to order his aircraft so long in advance as did Truman administration officials. Planes are so hard to build that the government has been ordering them far ahead of time—on some occasions two or more years before the delivery date. Wilson thinks he can eventually get our aircraft industry to shorten the time that is consumed in building a plane. So he intends to wait a while before ordering many of the craft that will be needed several years hence, and before asking Congress to appropriate money for such planes.

In some cases, too, the administration will wait until it can purchase new and improved types of planes that are not ready today for large-scale production, instead of placing large orders now for present models.

Other economy measures include the following: The Eisenhower administration expects to buy fewer Navy planes during the next two years than originally planned. It has stopped construction on a number of new air bases. And it has decided to postpone the development of atomic-powered planes and aircraft carriers.

There are also reports that the administration will put increased emphasis on the development and use of fighter planes, and relatively less upon heavy, long-range bombers. This probably would result in a saving of money, since fighters are far less costly than bombers. But it would also change our basic defense plans.

Up to now, we have been depending largely on the idea that a powerful bomber fleet—in our hands—will help prevent war. It has been felt that such a fleet would make the Russians afraid to start an all-out conflict, because of the destruction that our bombers could hurl upon Soviet cities.

Fighters, on the other hand, can't lash out with devastating raids upon the Russian homeland. They are used defensively—to help ward off enemy attacks upon our own territory and on our own forces. Some observers believe that the Eisenhower administration expects to put added emphasis on these defensive craft, and to put a little less on our heavy bombers—whose main purpose is to carry a war into enemy territory.

President Eisenhower and his sup-



THERE IS a lot more in building a strong Air Force than just appropriating money and ordering planes. There were months of planning and thousands of hours of factory work to be done before mass production of these B-47's got under way.

porters vigorously defend their military program. The Chief Executive's general line of reasoning is this: We face a long period of world tension. We shall for many years need to keep our military forces well prepared. So we must adopt a program that can be carried without undue financial strain for a long period of time.

The President explains that America's security rests not only upon armed strength, but also on economic strength. Soviet leaders know this, says Eisenhower, and they have "hoped to force upon America and the free world an unbearable security burden leading to economic disaster." We must not fall into their trap, the President declares; we must not cripple ourselves by taking on too heavy and too costly a military load.

"There is no such thing," Eisenhower continues, "as maximum security short of total mobilization of all our national resources. Such security would compel us to imitate the methods of the dictator. It would compel us to put every able-bodied young man in uniform—to regiment the worker, the farmer, the businessman . . . in short, to devote our whole nation to the grim purposes of the garrison state."

The President says he and his advisers have carefully looked over our nation's military needs, with the intention of providing a powerful defense and—at the same time—of keeping military costs within bounds.

President Eisenhower and his supporters indicate that the Truman administration was wasteful and inefficient in planning our country's defense program. The Chief Executive declares that he is now working to "eliminate the non-essential" and at the same time to furnish "an adequate level of security."

Speaking of the way in which he and his advisers decided upon their proposed military program, Eisenhower says: "We did not set any fixed



MONTHS OF production pay off for the U. S. as more and more B-47 Stratojets take to the air. But our Stratojets are to be dwarfed by the eight-jet B-52 Stratofortress, not yet produced in great quantity.

more than half of the Navy budget for 1954 is devoted to the development of Naval air power.

Mr. Eisenhower's prestige as a military leader gives tremendous weight to whatever he says about national defense. Surely, we are told, if anyone in this country is a capable judge of U. S. defense needs, it is Ike.

The Dallas Morning News expresses this viewpoint as follows:

"A lifelong Army career man, the present President would be the last to cut a penny out of a necessary expenditure on defense."

Republican Representative Charles Brownson of Indiana, defending the Eisenhower program, recently heaped ridicule on those who question the President's judgment. He referred to Senator Lyndon Johnson of Texas, Senator Henry Jackson of Washington, and Representative Samuel Yorty of California as "a Navy commander, an Army private, and an Air Force captain, trying to pit their limited knowledge [against the] deliberative judgment of the general who led us to victory in Europe."

Friends of the President point out that actually he is taking a middle position on the size and cost of U. S. defense forces. Numerous congressmen think our military expenditures should be cut further than Eisenhower recommends.

The greatest opposition, however, comes from those who think that the President is cutting too deeply, especially on Air Force outlays. These people argue as follows:

"The present administration is trying to play a political trick on the American people. It makes a show of cutting governmental expenditures; and it seeks—through a lot of double-talk about 'more defense for less money'—to reassure us that the cuts will not harm our military program. But the fact is that our planned air strength is being reduced at a time when Soviet air power and Soviet plane production are generally thought to exceed ours.

"According to President Eisenhower and his Defense Secretary, the new administration first examined our country's military needs 'item by item, project by project,' and then afterward decided how much money would be required. But there is evidence to show

that the exact opposite was done. We know, for instance, that the U. S. Budget Director wrote Defense Secretary Wilson a letter outlining the administration's plans on government spending and telling Wilson: 'adjust your recommendations accordingly.'"

Administration leaders say that the wording of this letter is misleading, and that financial considerations did not dictate the size of Mr. Wilson's requests for defense funds. Eisenhower's opponents still claim, though, that top officials fixed an over-all figure for military spending without carefully examining defense needs.

Critics point to the statement of General Hoyt Vandenberg—retiring Air Force Chief of Staff—to the effect that he was not consulted on the proposed cut in Air Force appropriations. General Vandenberg also says that the Joint Chiefs of Staff, as recently as last March, warned that failure to build an Air Force of 143 wings soon after 1954 "would increase the risk to national security beyond the dictates of national prudence."

"Security Second"

The opposition continues: "It looks as though administration leaders—despite their emphatic denials—think of 'economy' first and security second. Wilson's intention of putting off until later the ordering of numerous planes, his buying fewer transports and other support craft than originally planned, and the reported idea of placing relatively less emphasis on our heavy bombers—all these add up to a foolish relaxation in our defense effort at a time when we need strength as never before.

"In every past war, we have been able to count on some time to get ready—time to equip ourselves—after the conflict started. We were pitifully unprepared when Japan made her surprise attack on Pearl Harbor and plunged us into World War II, but then we put our factories to work and produced the weapons of victory.

"Eisenhower expects to follow the same procedure in case of another world war. But times have changed. The next surprise raid could be upon our industrial cities—upon the steel mills of Pittsburgh, the jet bomber factory at Wichita, and many other

plants. After such an attack, we might not have many factories left to mobilize for war production.

"The less preparation we make in advance: the more we increase our danger of being quickly defeated, the more we tempt Russia to attack us, and the more our allies are likely to become discouraged by our weakness."

The Washington Star says: "The question . . . is this: Will the Air Force which emerges be inferior to Soviet air power? If the answer is yes, the cut in funds is an unwarranted gamble. For in these times, a second-best Air Force is no good.

"There is every reason to believe that the Russians are relentlessly stockpiling A-bombs, and that within about two years they will have enough to launch a devastating attack on this country. There is also reason to believe that the Soviet air force, in terms of modern aircraft, is superior to ours, and that its margin of superiority will increase . . . in the immediate future.

"If these assumptions are correct it is hard to see how anyone can justify the decision to abandon the 143-wing goal set by the Truman administration. . . . If these assumptions are not correct—if some factor not publicly known alters the picture . . . the administration should say so.

" . . . The projected slash in funds seems certain to mean . . . in the long run . . . fewer planes, less defense, and a smaller capacity for aircraft production. . . ."

The Washington Post regards Secretary Wilson's talk of "more effective defense for less money" as an effort to show "that two minus one equals three." The newspaper continues: "Mr. Wilson and the administration . . . are pretending that their cuts will mean greater air strength, without acknowledging that the cuts must come from somewhere."

During the coming weeks, much will be heard about this Air Force question. It is one that can affect the safety and well-being of all Americans. Study it. Make up your mind without regard for political considerations. Then put your opinions to work. Write and tell your newspapers, your congressmen, or the President himself, what you think should be done.



USAF PHOTO

NEWLY appointed Air Force Chief of Staff is General Nathan Twining. He is to be the top military man in charge of directing America's air power.

sum of money to which our defense plans had to be fitted. We first determined what is truly vital to our security. We next planned ways to eliminate every useless expenditure and duplication. And we finally decided upon the amount of money needed to meet this program."

The President denies charges that his administration is slighting our air defenses. "Our revised budget," he says, "will provide the Air Force with more than 40 per cent of all defense funds programmed for 1954. As of this June 30, the Air Force will have available a sum totaling more than 40 billion dollars." Eisenhower adds that

The Story of the Week

Korea

As we go to press, dispatches from Korea indicate the war there may be drawing to a close. A key truce problem—whether or not to force prisoners of war to return home after peace—was nearing a solution.

Communist negotiators at first insisted all prisoners must be returned. United Nations negotiators did not want to send home prisoners who no longer wished to live under harsh communist rule.

At last the communists agreed to let five neutral nations take control of all prisoners who refused to go home. The fate of prisoners still refusing to return 90 days after the fighting stops will be decided by a conference of nations.

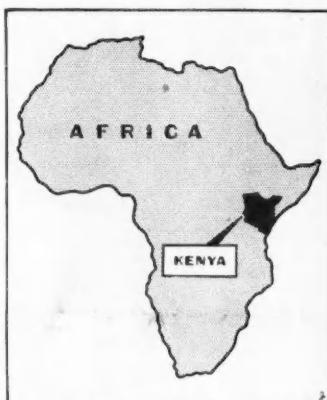
Biggest new problem standing in the way of the war's end has been South Korean President Syngman Rhee's opposition to the truce. He said there can be no peace in Korea until the whole land is united under one government. The present peace proposal would leave the land divided.

President Eisenhower, however, has promised Rhee to work for a united Korea by peaceful means. Mr. Eisenhower also has pledged that the U. S. would aid in defending and rebuilding South Korea. If these promises remove the fears of the South Koreans, a truce may be in effect by the time this paper reaches its readers.

Another Test for Russia

Uncle Sam is putting the Soviet Union's statements that she favors world peace to the test in a number of ways. One of these concerns the repayment of Russia's World War II debts to us. Under our wartime lend-lease programs, the Russians borrowed or rented goods valued at some 11 billion dollars. At that time, of course, the Soviets were our allies against Nazi Germany.

For a number of years now, American representatives have been meeting with Soviet officials in an effort to get Russia to pay off some of her wartime debts. (We canceled a big portion of these debts because they involved war expenditures against a common



TROUBLE CONTINUES to brew in the British East African colony of Kenya. Fierce native tribesmen have been raiding the homes of Britons and of pro-British natives. Almost all Europeans there must constantly carry firearms (see story).



MAP FOR THE AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON, CATERPILLAR TRACTOR CO.

enemy.) Thus far, the Reds have been determined to come to no agreement on this matter. Now, we are once more calling on the Soviets to settle their lend-lease account with us.

One of the more important items in this account concerns some 600 or more naval and merchant vessels we lent to Russia during the war. The United States is now willing to settle up for the return of at least 186 of these ships.

Plan for Jerusalem

Almost every day, the sharp crack of rifle shots echoes through the streets of Jerusalem. Answering gunfire is heard from another side of that historic city. Actually, there is no war in Jerusalem, but there is no peace either.

The ancient city is divided by the boundary line that separates Israel from the Arab section of Palestine. Arab and Jewish police face each other across a no man's land between their territories. This "buffer" zone is supervised by the United Nations. Normal travel between the two sections of the city is prevented by border guards.

For some time now, the UN has been trying to work out a plan for ending the strife in Jerusalem, but has been unsuccessful. Now, the world body is again planning to discuss this thorny

issue. A number of UN members want to set up an International Zone, which would include all of Jerusalem and several nearby towns. This zone would be governed by some agency of the United Nations.

Though several nations support the proposed plan for Jerusalem, the possibility that it will be put into effect doesn't look promising at this time. In the past, both the Arabs and the Jews have opposed similar plans to put Jerusalem under UN supervision. Each side claims the entire city as its own.

Big Three to Meet

Bermuda, a British island possession off our Atlantic coast, is getting ready to welcome the chiefs of state from the United States, Britain, and France. As we go to press, top officials of the "Big Three" countries are scheduled to meet on the island soon.

American, British, and French leaders want to get together to talk over these and other questions: (1) How can the United Nations guarantee the safety of Korea after the war ends there? (2) What policies should the western nations follow regarding Red China? (3) How far should the "Big Three" go in efforts to settle differences with Russia? (4) Should the Allies meet with Russia in an attempt to settle global conflicts?

At Bermuda, President Eisenhower, of course, will represent the U. S., and Prime Minister Winston Churchill will speak for Britain. Because government leadership in France has been so uncertain of late, it is not known, as this is written, who will represent that country at the forthcoming talks. In fact, France's unstable government had made it impossible, as of last week, to set a definite date for the Bermuda parley.

Item Veto

Uncle Sam's new fiscal, or bookkeeping year, begins next July 1. On that date, old laws providing many government agencies with the funds they need to carry on their work expire. That's why Congress is now racing against time to pass as many money bills as possible before that deadline. Some of these legislative acts, particularly when they are pushed through the legislative mill in a hurry, occasionally contain provisions other than those providing for government funds. Riders may be attached to these money

bills. (A rider is a measure tacked onto another bill in the hopes that it will ride through Congress on the latter's coattails.)

If the President wants to OK the chief features of a bill, but he objects to a rider attached to it, he has only two choices open to him. He can approve the bill as it stands, or he can veto the entire measure. He cannot, under existing rules, say "no" to a part of any proposal without turning down the entire bill.

Now, Republican Representative Kenneth Keating of New York is asking Congress to give the President special powers to strike out any part of a bill sent to the White House for signature. The power to veto sections of a bill, without killing the entire measure, is known as *item veto*. A number of state governors now have such powers. Like other Presidential vetoes, of course, Congress could override the item veto by a two-thirds vote in each chamber.

Swamp to Farmlands

Dredging and pumping machines are on their way to Borneo, one of the islands that make up the Republic of Indonesia. As soon as the new machines get to the island, Indonesian workers will get started on an ambitious project for converting over 2½ million acres of swamps into farms.

Borneo plans to drain swamps and prepare land for the growing of rice—Indonesia's chief food crop. The island's rivers will be dredged so that water from swamps will flow out to the sea. Dikes are to be built on the banks of the waterways to prevent floods. A canal system, similar to that of Holland, will help drain excess water from the land.

Indonesia is made up of some 3,000 islands, scattered over the sea between the southeast Asian continent and Australia. Borneo, which is about the size of Texas, is only partly owned by Indonesia. Sections of the big island are under British rule.

Borneo is one of the most underdeveloped areas of Indonesia. A number of the two million or more people who live in Indonesian Borneo live much the same as their ancestors did many years ago. Their homes are grass structures, usually built on stilts to keep them dry during the long rainy seasons. Though a growing number of the island's people work on farms, some still hunt and fish for their food.



STRENGTH IN UNITY. More than a million and a half persons signed these petitions in Europe asking for the formation of a federal European government. Many of them believe they can survive the Russian threat only if they unite.

The island has rich oil deposits, and is one of the world's big suppliers of natural rubber. Other natural resources include coal, manganese, tin, salt, and nickel. Major farm crops are rice, cotton, sugar cane, coffee, and spices.

Iron Gate Opens

The Danube River, which flows from the Black Forest of Germany to Russia's Black Sea, is one of the world's important inland shipping lanes. The 1,725-mile-long river winds its way through parts of Germany, Austria, Yugoslavia, and the Iron Curtain lands of Hungary, Romania, and Bulgaria.

Ever since 1948, when Communist Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia broke with Russia, the nearby Soviet-controlled countries tried to keep the Yugoslavs off certain parts of the Danube. Romania, Yugoslavia's neighbor across the river, made conditions particularly hard for Tito's vessels. Romania refused to keep a narrow gorge—called the Iron Gate—in the Danube open to Yugoslav ships.

Now, the two countries—Yugoslavia and Romania—have agreed to cooperate in running the Iron Gate canal system. Certain observers on this side of the Iron Curtain believe that the Yugoslav-Romanian agreement may foretell more friendly relations between anti-Russian Tito and his Soviet-controlled neighbors. Tito, meanwhile, has assured the western nations that he will continue to back the Allies in their struggles with the Soviets.

Chancellor Raab

Austria's Chancellor Julius Raab has many problems to contend with that are unknown to leaders of most other lands. As head of the small European country, Raab not only has the problem of getting various antagonistic political parties to work as a team, but he also has to get along with four occupying powers (see page one story).

Raab took over the leadership of his country early last April, after former Chancellor Leopold Figl was unable to get enough legislative backing to stay in power. A member of the People's Party, which represents many Austrian peasants and merchants, Raab speaks for the businessmen's wing of the group.

The chancellor, now 61 years old, is a blunt, tough-talking engineer. Unlike most other Austrian leaders of today, he was not jailed by the Ger-



JULIUS RAAB, Austria's Chancellor, has the job of guiding a nation still trying to get a treaty from the victors of World War II



JERUSALEM is a place where new meets old, and also a spot where there is a contest for control. Many believe that the ancient city should come under international supervision, and not belong to any single group (see story).

mans for anti-Nazi activities during World War II. In fact, Raab had, from time to time, worked with the Nazis after they took over Austria in 1938.

Opinion Poll

At present we have some 3½ million men and women in our armed forces. Some are stationed at home, while others are manning overseas defense posts in the far corners of the globe. Should this defense force be reduced if peace comes to Korea?

Public opinion researcher Dr. George Gallup declares that the nation says "no" in answer to that question. In a recent sample poll, Dr. Gallup found that some three out of every four Americans questioned do not want a cut in our military strength at this time, regardless of the outcome of the Korean truce talks.

Answer to Violence?

This month, a British study group will return to London from steaming Africa. The group, known as the Royal Commission on Land and Population, has been studying conditions in Britain's troubled east African colony of Kenya.

A secret organization—the Mau Mau—is spreading terror in Kenya. The band of terrorists, which has pledged itself to drive the white settlers from the colony, includes many members of the land's Kikuyu tribe. These tribesmen are angry because fertile lands once owned by them are now largely controlled by white settlers.

The Mau Mau stepped up its anti-white campaign last fall. Since that time, many whites, as well as native tribesmen opposed to Mau Mau methods, have been killed by the secret group.

The British commission now hopes to find ways of ending the reign of terror in Kenya. The study group is expected to propose a plan to improve living conditions of natives in the colony. In this way, it is said, the reasons behind the terroristic activities may be wiped out.

All told, Kenya has somewhat more than 4 million inhabitants. About a

million or more of these are Kikuyu tribesmen, and nearly 3 million belong to other African tribes. European settlers in the colony number only about 30,000.

Though Kenya has some very rich farmlands, the soil in large areas of the colony is too poor or too dry to grow crops. Sisal (used in making twine and rope), coffee, tea, sugar cane, hides and skins are the land's chief products. Some minerals, including gold and silver, are also found in Kenya.

Near and Middle East

What countries ought to be included in the "Near East"? The "Middle East"? There are many different answers to these questions.

Our State Department, in its official dealings with other lands, groups the following countries within the Near East: Egypt, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Israel, Jordan, Aden, Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Iran. Greece and Turkey are sometimes included in this group.

The British Foreign Office refers to the same lands as the Middle East. So the terms are often used interchangeably.

Lawmakers' Pay Boosts?

Congress wants to vote itself a pay increase. The lawmakers are now considering a proposal which would increase the salaries of congressmen and a few other public officials.

Under the proposed pay boost plan, the lawmakers' salaries would be increased from \$12,500, plus \$2,500 for expenses, to a flat sum of \$25,000 a year. Congressmen would have to pay taxes on their entire income. At present, the legislators can get tax exemptions on up to \$3,000 a year for special living expenses.

Other officials who would get pay increases under the suggested plan include the judges of the U. S. Supreme Court. Chief Justice Fred Vinson would get \$40,000 instead of his present salary of \$25,500. Other judges who sit on the nation's highest tribunal would get \$35,000 a year rather than \$25,000 as at present.

Science News

TREMENDOUS wind currents of more than hurricane velocity may make the record-breaking speed flights of today the regularly scheduled airline runs of tomorrow. These currents, known as jet streams, often double the speed of high-flying planes. For this reason scientists have been trying to compile time tables for the streams so that pilots will be able to find a roaring tailwind or avoid headwinds.

Jet streams were unsuspected until World War II when Japanese-bound bombers, flying above 10,000 feet, reported that west-east winds of 250 miles an hour were stopping them dead in air. Since that time, scientists have learned that the northern and southern hemispheres each have a jet stream which almost always blows from west to east. Neither stream is found below 10,000 feet nor above 40,000. Speed of the winds may reach 300 miles an hour.

A new spray on the market will prevent rust on sports equipment and can also be used as a lubricant. In addition, the product can be sprayed on wooden gun stocks to protect and improve their finish. It is especially useful in the cleaning and lubrication of guns and the moving parts of fishing reels.

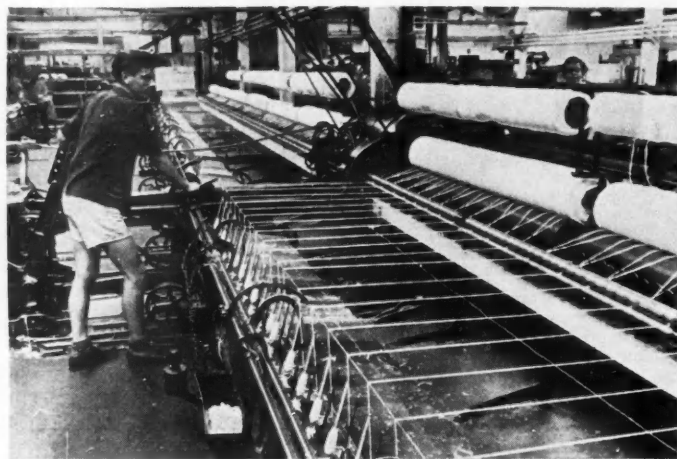
A similar spray, in addition to preventing rust and tarnish on metal surfaces, gives fishing tackle a protective coating against warping. This spray will last for a year when properly applied.

In an effort to find the ideal passenger plane of the future, scientists have come up with a plane which takes off straight up yet is not a helicopter. The plane has two wings on each side, one above the other.

When the plane takes off, the wings curl downward in the rear, the plane bucks and heaves, and then slowly lifts itself straight up into the sky. When the plane gains enough altitude, the wings slowly straighten out to resemble present-day designs, and the plane begins to move forward. The plane has no top propeller, but has four propellers in front.



ATOM SCIENTISTS are feeding radioactive food to these sheep to find out how it affects them. The results of the test will be used to guide the scientists in protecting the lives of workers in our atomic energy plants.



AUSTRIA is a nation of many industries. Her factories turn out textiles, metal and wood products. Unfortunately, many of the important plants are in the Soviet zone, and much of what they turn out is taken away to the Soviet Union.



ABOUT ONE-THIRD of Austria's people are farmers, but the nation still must buy much of its food from other countries. Among the main crops are rye, wheat, oats, barley, fruits, and flax. Cattle, sheep, and hogs are raised, too.

Unhappy Austria

(Concluded from page 1)

refusal to sit down at the conference table makes this hope seem dim. Western faith in Soviet peace gestures is correspondingly reduced.

The story of Austria's present difficulty goes back about 15 years. Until 1938 Austria was an independent nation—the southeastern neighbor of Nazi Germany. She was seized by Hitler's forces in March 1938 and was ruled as part of Germany from then until the end of World War II.

During the war, we and our allies had to ponder this question: How would we deal with Austria after defeating the Nazis? Would we regard her as part of Germany and treat her people as conquered enemies, or would we treat her as a liberated victim of Nazi oppression?

The decision was made in 1943. American, British, and Soviet representatives, meeting in Moscow, referred to Austria as "the first free country to fall a victim to Nazi aggression." They promised that she would "be liberated from German domination."

It was generally assumed, then, that we and our allies would send troops into Austria merely for the purpose of defeating and disarming the Germans. Western peoples expected the allied forces to be withdrawn as soon as the Austrians themselves had managed to set up a government that could maintain order. But conditions turned out differently.

Occupation

Russia, after sending her troops into eastern Austria, was not willing to withdraw them. And so long as Soviet forces remained in the east, we felt required to keep troops in the west. If we had not done so, Russia probably would have seized the whole country. So Austria remained occupied.

Nevertheless, her situation has been considerably different from that of Germany—and considerably better. Germany has become two countries—a communist land in the east and a non-communist nation in the west. Austria is united under a single national government. Eastern Austria is a Soviet satellite, completely under Russian domination. In eastern Austria, Soviet officials interfere to some extent with the work of the native government, but they do not wholly dominate the area.

Berlin, the former German capital, lies deep inside Soviet-held territory and is itself strictly partitioned into communist and non-communist zones. The Austrian capital, Vienna, is likewise inside Russian-occupied territory, and it too is partitioned into various occupation zones. But travel from one Viennese zone to another is quite easy, and Vienna as a whole doesn't have the "besieged city" atmosphere that prevails in Berlin.

Even so, there are many annoyances in the Soviet-occupied portion of Austria. For instance, the Russians censor letters and other messages which go from that area to the outside world.

Although the Russians trouble them most, Austrians wish that all occupation forces would go home. This is only natural. When sizable numbers of foreign soldiers are stationed in any country—regardless of the purpose—there are bound to be some quarrels and misunderstandings between those soldiers and the local citizens.

Furthermore, the occupation puts a heavy financial burden upon Austria. It was originally agreed that Austria would pay the expenses of all the Amer-

icans of dollars' worth every year. They don't even pay taxes on these profitable enterprises.

Russia claims that she has a perfect right to hold the east Austrian properties that are now in her possession. In 1943 we agreed that she should be allowed to seize any German holdings found within the Soviet occupation zone. So she grabbed and kept various kinds of property—oil fields, farms, factories, and so on—that the Germans had taken from the Austrians by force. We and the other western countries argue that most of these assets were actually stolen by the Germans, never constituted legal German possessions, and should be returned to the Austrians. But Russia keeps a firm grip on the property.

This is one of the major difficulties standing in the way of a settlement between Austria and the World War II allies. We want Russia to turn back to Austria the properties that Germany seized by force, but she has refused to do so.

There is perhaps an additional reason why Russia has held back on settlement of the Austrian question. If

If Soviet forces were taken from Austria, Russia would lose a good excuse for having troops in Hungary and Romania. Undoubtedly, though, she could find another excuse if necessary. She has already managed, in one way or another, to station large numbers of "military advisers" in most of her eastern European satellite countries.

They Don't Withdraw

Probably one of the most important reasons why Soviet leaders have not yet consented to an Austrian settlement is simply the fact that Moscow never likes to give up any foothold that she possesses, anywhere in the world. A settlement of the type that we and the Austrians desire would reduce Soviet influence in eastern Austria. This the Russians have sought to avoid.

So Austria, though largely independent, remains an occupied country. Roughly a third of her population and of her area is under some degree of Soviet control.

Austria is a small country, with her 7 million people occupying an area not quite as large as Maine. The nation has good farm land, many kinds of manufacturing industries, and valuable forest and mineral resources. Its snowy mountains and famous music festivals attract many tourists each year.

Austrian factories make automobiles and other machines, wood and metal products, clothing, textiles, and chinaware. Novel Austrian products include shoe trees with built-in heaters that will dry water-soaked shoes, and furniture parts which you can put together at home. Austrian-made skis are popular with American ski enthusiasts.

Though she is making progress along many lines, Austria has been quite hard pressed ever since World War II. We have given her a great deal of economic aid—have helped her buy food, raw materials, machinery, and the like. Unfortunately, though, Russia's policy of draining away wealth in eastern Austria has considerably offset the results of our economic assistance.

The long occupation by troops of four countries has imposed a heavy—and, in western eyes, a needless—burden upon Austria. If the Soviet Union really wants to be friendly and cooperative toward other nations, agreement on a reasonable Austrian settlement would be a good way for her to start.



A LITTLE SMALLER than Maine in area, Austria has a population of 7 million

ican, British, French, and Russian forces that were kept in her territory. The United States no longer holds her to this agreement, but Austria still is required to pay all the Russian occupation expenses, and part of the British and French.

The Soviet occupation of eastern Austria imposes a particularly heavy burden, because in that area the Russians hold rich oil fields, considerable farm land, and about 300 factories. They carry off or sell the oil and other products that such holdings yield—mil-

a treaty is made, it probably will require all Soviet and other foreign troops to be removed from Austrian territory. But formal agreements drawn up at the close of World War II provide that Russia—so long as she has forces in Austria—can also keep soldiers in nearby Hungary and Romania. Troops left in these countries—officially for the purpose of tending Soviet supply lines into Austria—can be used for ensuring Russian control over the Hungarian and Romanian governments.

Historical Backgrounds

Changes in the Film Industry

ONLY 57 years ago—on April 23, 1896—an excited crowd pushed into a theater in New York City. Thomas A. Edison, the famous inventor, sat in a box close to the stage. Charles Frohman, theatrical producer, and other prominent persons were present.

The audience sat restlessly through a program of vaudeville acts. Then, finally, the theater was darkened. There was a sputtering noise from a projector. Then, on a screen, two dancing girls appeared. They vanished. Suddenly, roaring ocean waves flashed onto the screen and seemingly rolled out toward the audience. People in the front rows gasped, and, involuntarily, started to duck out of the way.

The audience of 57 years ago was watching the first successful showing of a motion picture as part of a regular American theatrical program. At least two experimental showings had been made the year before, but the New York program was the one that started the motion picture industry on its way.

Men had tried for many years to give the effect of motion to pictures. The Edison laboratories, in the 1890's, developed a machine for making motion pictures on film and another machine, called the *kinetoscope*, for viewing the picture.

The viewer dropped a penny into a

slot of the kinetoscope. Automatically, the interior lighted up. The viewer peered into a peep-hole and, for about a minute, was entertained by people who danced or acted out a scene.

The kinetoscope's big handicap was that only one person could watch the show at a time. There was need for a projector to throw pictures on a screen before a large audience could be entertained by real movies.

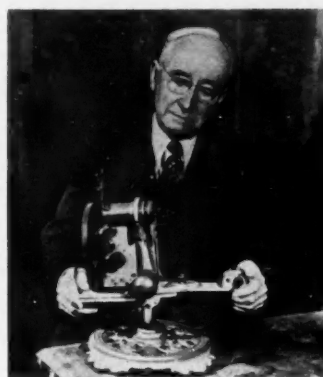
W. K. Dickson, one of Edison's assistants, directed the development of a projector, but it was not quite satisfactory. However, Thomas Armat built a projector which laid the foundations for the development of motion pictures.

Armat got Edison to manufacture his projector. It was called the Edison *vitascope* in the apparent belief that use of the inventor's name would bring about greater publicity. While Edison sat in a box in the New York theater in 1896, Armat operated the *vitascope*.

After the first big successful showing the movies became a popular fad. Finally, around 1902, regular movie houses were opened.

Early films were made chiefly in and around New York City and Chicago. By 1910, however, movies were being made in Hollywood, California. Hollywood rapidly grew into the motion picture center of the world.

First movies were silent. Sound



FATHER OF THE MOVIES, the late Thomas Armat, made movies for big audiences possible when he invented the motion picture projector shown with him

was added in the 1920's. Color films became popular in the 1930's.

Today, three-dimensional films are the newest development in the industry. They give the feeling of depth to a picture. You seem to be looking right into a room with 3-d, rather than at a flat surface. Some of the new movies use a special curved screen and three projectors to help create the illusion of depth. Some require the viewers to wear dark glasses.

Television companies, as well as the motion picture industry, are experimenting with 3-d. The films seem to be growing in popularity now, though, so it's possible that 3-d movies will become a regular part of the entertainment world in the next few years.

Study Guide

Air Power

1. According to U. S. government estimates, how many military planes does the Soviet Union have?
2. How many does the United States possess?
3. How is the Soviet rate of military plane production thought to compare with ours?
4. Our Air Force now has how many of the units known as "wings"?
5. To what strength, in wings, did the Truman administration think the Air Force should be expanded? How many wings does the Eisenhower administration propose to have in existence by the middle of 1955?
6. How do Eisenhower and his supporters defend their decisions on air power?
7. What arguments are used by those who oppose the President on this matter?

Discussion

1. Do you or do you not favor the proposed cuts in our planned air strength? Explain your position.
2. Which do you think needs the most emphasis: a long-range bomber fleet that can strike back against any nation that attacks us, or a fleet of jet fighters intended to intercept enemy bombers? Or do you think we should give equal emphasis to both? Give reasons for your answer.

Austria

1. How did Austria happen to be a part of Germany during World War II?
2. According to an agreement made in 1943, how did we and our World War II allies plan to treat Austria after Germany's defeat?
3. How is Austria governed today? Compare her situation with that of Germany.
4. Give some of the reasons why Austrians are eager for the foreign occupation troops to leave.
5. Why, according to Moscow, does Russia have a right to hold and operate large numbers of eastern Austrian enterprises? What do we and the other western countries say about Russia's claim?
6. How are Hungary and Romania connected with the Austrian dispute?
7. Briefly describe Austria as to area, population, and resources.

Discussion

1. Concerning Moscow's recent refusal to confer on the Austrian question, do you regard this refusal as proof that her so-called peace gestures are meaningless? Why or why not?
2. In the absence of an agreement with Russia, what—if any—new steps do you think our country might take to improve the Austrian situation?

Miscellaneous

1. What disagreement exists between the U. S. and Russia over wartime debts?
2. How would Jerusalem be governed under a plan put forth by a number of United Nations members?
3. List several questions which American, British, and French leaders are expected to talk over in the coming Bermuda Conference.
4. Describe the item veto. How has Representative Keating of New York recently brought the item veto to the fore?
5. Identify the following: Julius Raab, Mau Mau, Near East.
6. What new developments in the film industry seem likely to bring about big changes in entertainment?
7. Why has U. S. trade with Czechoslovakia fallen off in recent years?

References

- "What Kind of Defense in the Atomic Age?" by Hanson W. Baldwin, *New York Times Magazine*, May 17, 1953.
- "Coming Up in Austria—259th Try for a Treaty," *U. S. News & World Report*, May 15, 1953. A review of the Austrian situation, written while recent conference plans were still under way.

Relations with Czechoslovakia

WILL trade between the United States and Czechoslovakia flourish once more? Recently our government lifted certain restrictions on commercial dealings with that country. The move may stimulate the exchange of goods. U. S. trade with Czechoslovakia has not amounted to much since the communists took the country over in 1948.

Rumors that trade might be resumed started several weeks ago when the Czechs released William Oatis, an American newspaper correspondent who had been imprisoned for 22 months. He had been convicted of spying by Czechoslovakia's communist government, and was sentenced to 10 years in jail. His release came after months of negotiations by the U. S. government. The removal of certain trade restrictions by our government followed Oatis' release.

While the release of Oatis removes one stumbling block to good relations with Czechoslovakia, many other obstacles remain. The biggest ones are the continued communist control of Czechoslovakia and her close ties with the Soviet Union. So long as the Czechs remain behind the Iron Curtain, it is unlikely that trade with the U. S. will ever be restored to anywhere near the level it reached prior to 1948. Our leaders have made plain that they have no intention of strengthening Czechoslovakia—or any other communist land—by supplying them with important materials they need.

Probably the only development that would completely restore U. S.-Czech trade relations would be for Czechoslovakia to throw off Russian control and re-establish independence. That doesn't seem likely very soon, though. For its size, Czechoslovakia is one

of the world's richest nations. Its area of about 49,000 square miles is roughly the same as that of New York State. Population of 12½ million is around 2½ million less than that of New York.

Within its territory, Czechoslovakia has valuable deposits of coal, iron ore, lead, zinc, and mercury. It also has uranium, which is needed for making atomic weapons. Czech industries are modern and efficient.

Czechoslovakia's soil is rich and produces bountiful crops of barley, wheat, oats, and other grains, sugar beets, and fruit. Cattle, hogs, sheep, and horses are raised. Heavy forests provide timber for the building industry and wood for making pulp.

Czechoslovakia is quite new as a nation. For many years it was a part of the Austrian-Hungarian Empire. During World War I, a group of Czechs, working for independence, sought and received U. S. backing.

When the Austrian-Hungarian Empire was defeated, along with Germany, the Republic of Czechoslovakia was created. Thomas Masaryk was elected as the first Czech President, and for 20 years the Czech Republic was highly successful.

Tragedy came to the young republic in 1938. Nazi Germany took a small part of Czech territory then. In 1939, the Nazis took over all the country. With the defeat of the Nazis in 1945, the republic was restored. Communists worked their way into the government, however, and in 1948 the Czech Reds managed to take over full control. They still have a firm grip on the country.



CZECHOSLOVAKIA, one of the last European countries to fall under Red control, is as firmly in the grip of the Kremlin as any of the earlier victims

Across the United States

A Region of Busy Factories

More people than ever before will travel more miles than ever this summer. The American Automobile Association predicts that at least 75 million Americans will take travel vacations in 1953. By train, car, and plane they will visit all parts of the country. Some of the sights they will see are described in the following feature. It is the first in a series of nine articles on the 48 states. We are grouping the states into regions according to the plan followed by the U. S. government. This week we concentrate on the Middle Atlantic states.

The Middle Atlantic states—New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania—have a wide variety of sights for tourists to visit. People come from all over the world to see New York's magnificent Niagara Falls. The Adirondack region, in the northeastern part of the state, is a popular all-year-round vacation land.

It has been said that a person could live in New York City his entire life and never see all its many attractions. Everyone can find something to his liking, whether it be shopping, visiting historic shrines, attending plays and concerts, touring museums and art galleries, or dining in restaurants that feature food from many lands.

In New York Harbor, a visitor can see ships from all parts of the world. The docks and wharves along New York's 600 miles of waterfront handle about half of all the imports and exports of the whole United States.

Among the many famous beaches and vacation spots in New Jersey is Atlantic City. This seaside resort attracts thousands of vacationers.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, boasts fine museums, music halls, theaters, and art galleries. Also located there is Independence Hall, where the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution were signed and where the Liberty Bell hangs. The Betsy Ross House, where the first American flag was made, is also in Philadelphia.

Since early colonial times, the Middle Atlantic states have ranked high in trade and manufacturing. They produce many of the goods which give our nation the highest standard of living in the world.

There are several reasons why this region became important in manufacturing and trade. First, the states have rich supplies of important raw materials. Among their resources are coal and rivers, both of which provide power to run machines.



The Middle Atlantic states form a leading gateway to America

Second, all three have excellent harbors and navigable rivers. Ocean-going ships can sail up both the Hudson and the Delaware Rivers for many miles. New York and Pennsylvania have ports on the Great Lakes.

Finally, over half of the people of the United States live within a radius of 500 miles of the Middle Atlantic states. They are steady purchasers of the goods produced in the three states.

To serve their huge centers of industry, the Middle Atlantic states have built up a vast transportation network. In addition to the rivers, there are canals and thousands of miles of rail lines and highways. Airlines connect the major cities with other parts of the United States and with the capitals of the world.

Although the Middle Atlantic is a big industrial region, farming is an important occupation. But it is a different kind of farming than is found in the Middle West or the South. Instead of broad fields of waving grain, there are small truck farms, orchards, grape arbors, greenhouses, and dairy herds grazing on grassy hillsides. The farms produce vegetables, milk, and fruit for the big eastern cities.

From the time the earliest settlers arrived in America, the Middle Atlantic region has been a gateway to the rest of the country. Pioneers set out from the three states to build homes in the west. In more recent years, immigrants coming to the United States have continued to enter by way of the east, and many have settled there permanently. As a result, the Middle Atlantic states have become a melting pot where people from every land may be found.

Because they are alike in many ways, the three states face similar problems. One is the matter of defense. The vital industries of this region would be targets of an enemy bombing raid. What can be done to protect these industries and also the people who live in the eastern cities?

This is a question which keeps defense planners busy.

While there is not space here to tell about the Middle Atlantic states in detail, here are some of the important facts about each:

New York. Capital: Albany. Population: 15,179,000; ranks first. Area: 49,576 square miles; ranks 29th. Entered the Union: 1788.

New York! When we hear the name, we think first of the city. That is understandable because New York is the largest city and the leading port in the United States. It is also the home of the United Nations.

But other parts of the state are highly important, too. For example, a few New York cities and their leading products are: Buffalo—machinery, automobiles, and chemicals. Utica—textiles. Rome—copper products. Schenectady—electrical products. Troy—shirts. Syracuse—iron products and chemicals. Furniture, paper, leather goods, rugs, cosmetics, drugs, washing machines, and kitchen equipment are also made in the Empire State.

On the other hand, over two-fifths of New York state is covered by forests and another two-fifths is farm and pasture land. Vegetables and fruits are the chief crops. New York ranks next to Wisconsin and Minnesota as a dairy state. Even so, it is able to produce only two-thirds of the milk which is consumed by New York City alone.

New York is the largest publishing and printing center in the country. Books, magazines, and newspapers which are read throughout the United States are published here. New York City is also the leading fashion center of the country, producing over two-thirds of the women's clothing and almost half of the men's clothing made in the United States.

New Jersey. Capital: Trenton. Population: 5,103,000; ranks 8th. Area:

7,836 square miles; ranks 45th. Entered the Union: 1787.

Someone once suggested that New Jersey be called the Scientific State because over one-tenth of the research of the nation is done there.

But New Jersey's real name is the Garden State. Its truck farms produce tomatoes, asparagus, beets, sweet potatoes, and other vegetables for the city markets and for canneries. Cranberries and blueberries are also grown in New Jersey.

Most of the industries of New Jersey are located along New York Harbor or on the Delaware River. New Brunswick produces surgical supplies, chemicals, motor trucks, furniture, and knitting needles. Newark is famous for paints, varnishes, and other industrial products.

Paterson is the nation's leading center for dyeing and finishing textiles. Cable wire and rope are made in Trenton, and so is fine chinaware. Camden, Kearny, Trenton, and Hoboken are shipbuilding centers. While New Jersey has no petroleum of its own, its oil refineries are among the world's largest.

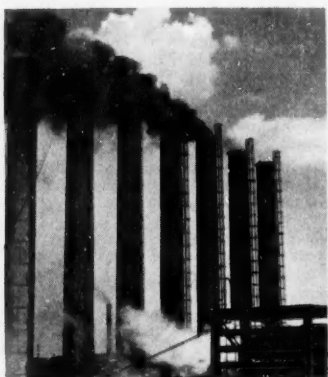
Students who are interested in science would enjoy visiting the Edison laboratories at Menlo Park and West Orange, New Jersey. Thomas Edison's first labs are located here and many of his inventions are on display.

Pennsylvania. Capital: Harrisburg. Population: 10,667,000; ranks third. Area: 45,333 square miles; ranks 32nd. Entered the Union: 1787.

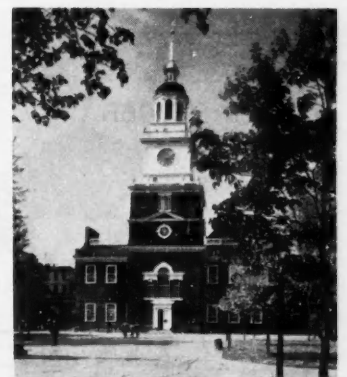
Pennsylvania is noted for its great iron and steel mills and its coal mines. Among the products of its industries are farm implements, engines, machinery of all kinds, hardware, armor plate for battleships, and beams for steel bridges. Other products include asbestos, chemicals, fertilizers, varnish, explosives, linoleum, paints, ink, glass, pottery, and textiles.

About one-third of all the coal mined in the United States comes from Pennsylvania. Some 99 per cent of the anthracite coal alone is mined there. Other mineral products are iron, oil, and natural gas.

Pittsburgh is sometimes called "The Hearth of the World" and "The City of Steel." It is a city of blast furnaces, foundries, and other industrial plants. The city is the hub of a great network of rail lines and a big river port.



Manufacturing and trade thrive in the Middle Atlantic states



Independence Hall is one of America's most famous shrines